

Figure 1

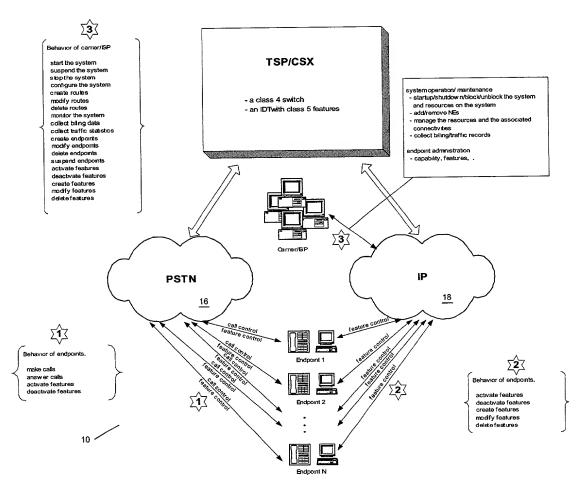


Figure 2

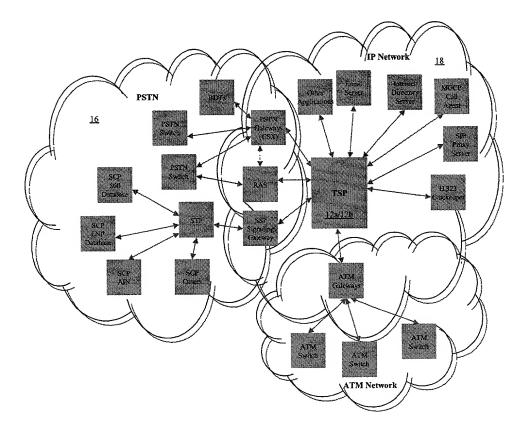


Figure 3

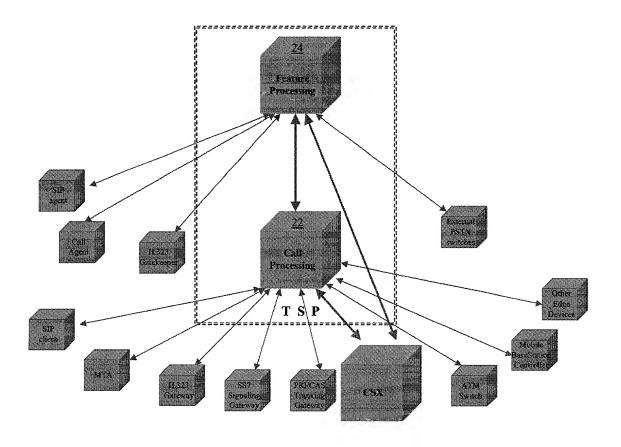


Figure 4

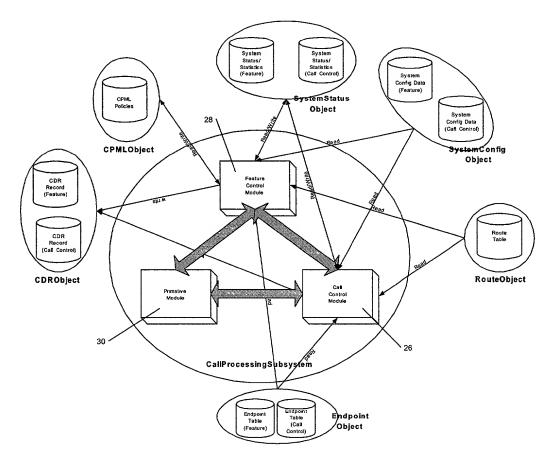


Figure 5

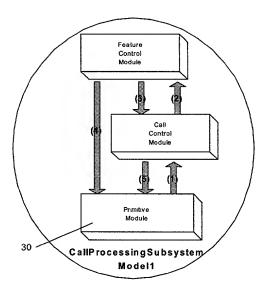


Figure 6A

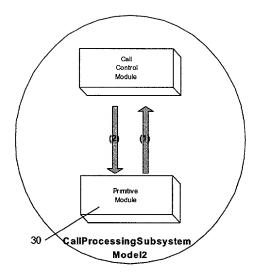


Figure 6B

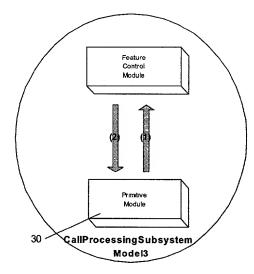


Figure 6C

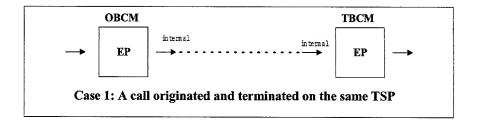


Figure 7A

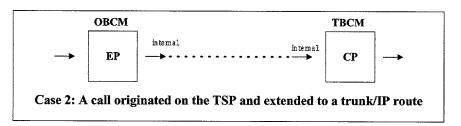


Figure 7B

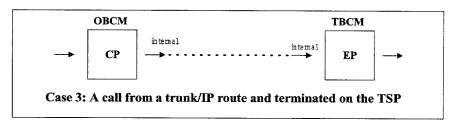


Figure 7C

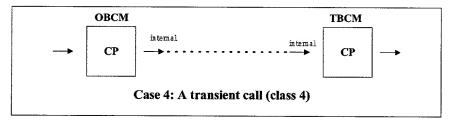


Figure 7D

	Feature Mask	Feature Logic Object
	000	NULL
	001	CND_FLO
	010	CFBL_FLO
	011	CFBL_FLO
	100	CW_FLO
	101	CW_CND_FLO
	110	CW_CFBL_FLO
30A	111	CW_CFBL_CND_FLO

feature mask = abc where

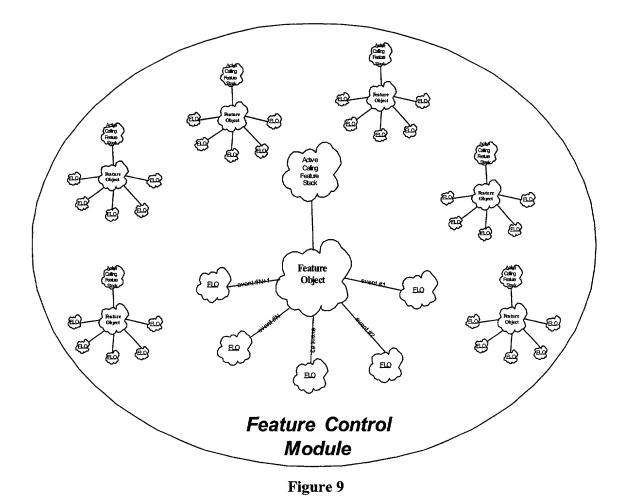
bit a – Call Waiting (CW)

bit b – Call Forwarding Busy Line (CFBL)

bit c - Calling Number Delivery (CND)

User defined features are not included in this table.

Figure 8



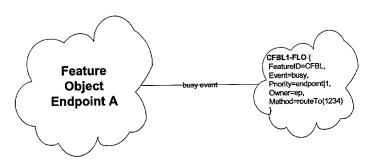


Figure 10A

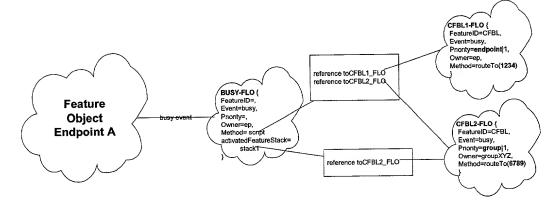


Figure 10B

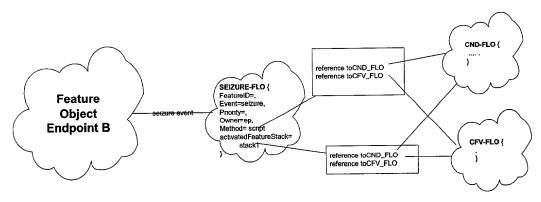


Figure 10C

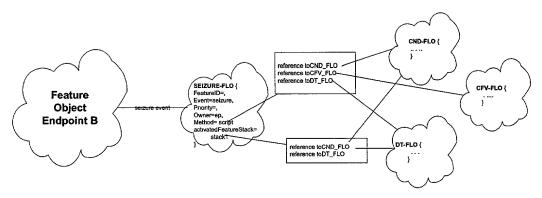


Figure 10D



Figure 11A

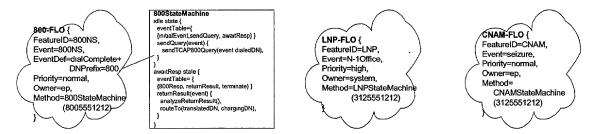


Figure 11B

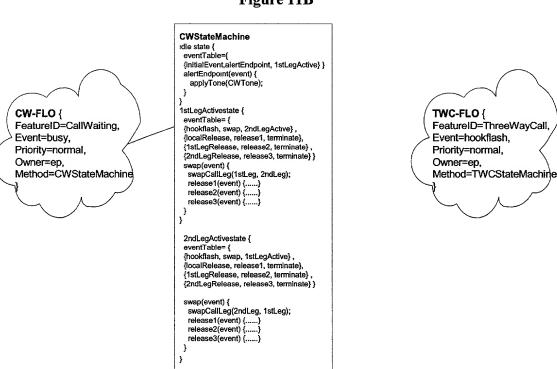


Figure 11C

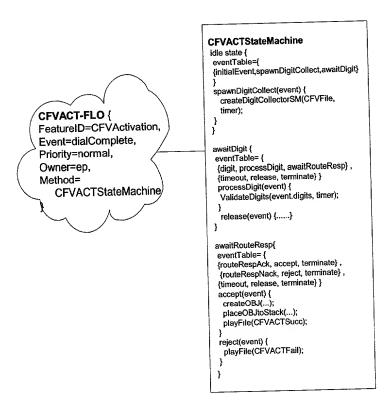


Figure 11D

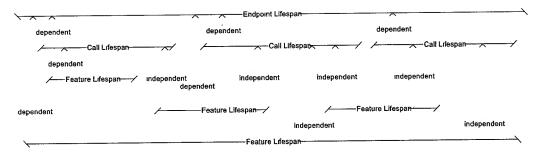


Figure 12

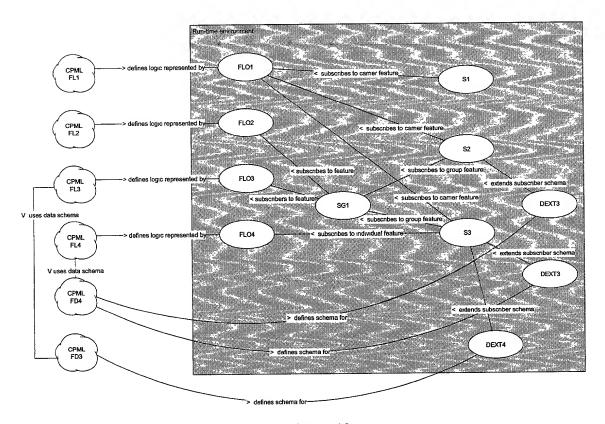


Figure 13

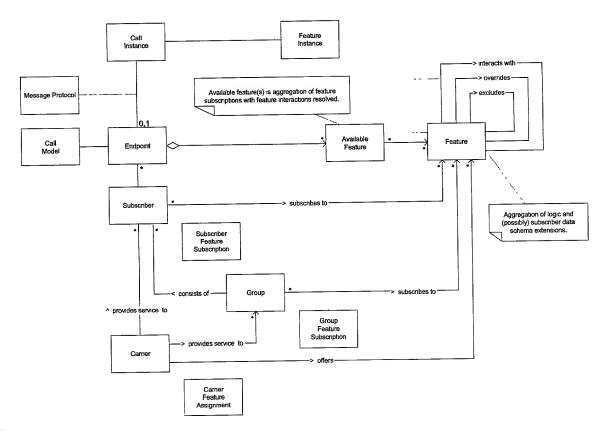


Figure 14

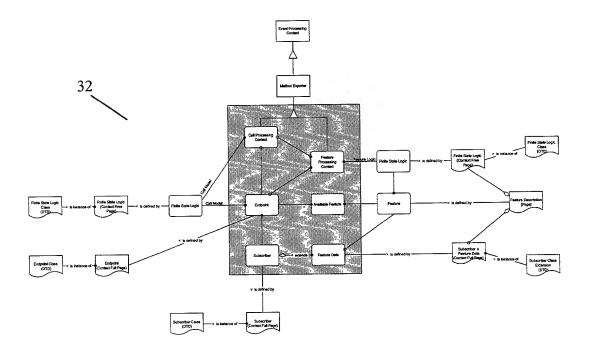


Figure 15

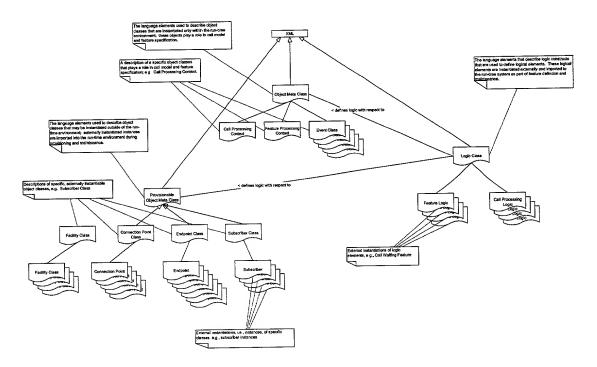


Figure 16

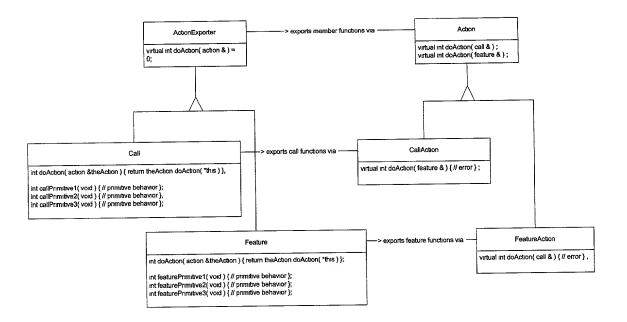


Figure 17

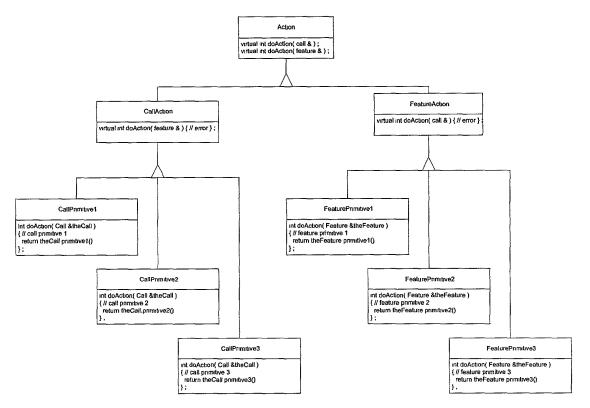
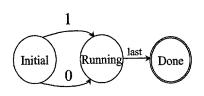


Figure 18



```
(OddParityLogic
(Initial (1Bit (() (Set odd) (Running))
(OBit (() (Set even) (Running))
(Last (() (Print "Errori" (Initial))
)
(Running (1Bit ((Isodd?) (Set even) (Running))
((IsEven?) (Set odd) (Running))
)
(OBit (() ((Running))
)
(Last ((Isodd?) (Print "Good!") (Done))
((IsEven?) (Print "Bad!") (Done))
)
(One ())
)
```

Figure 19

Figure 20

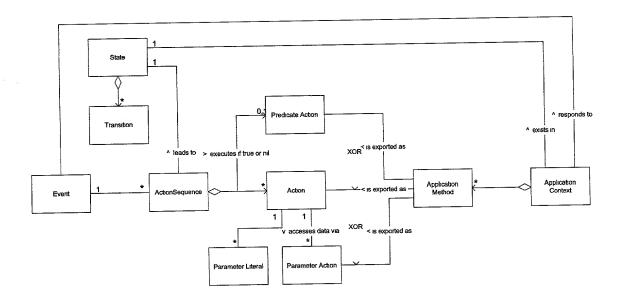


Figure 21

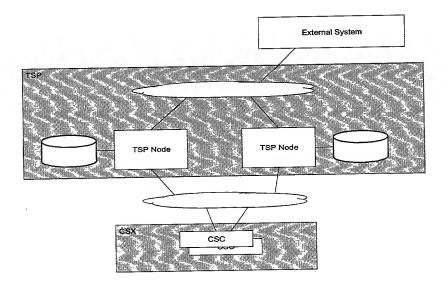


Figure 22

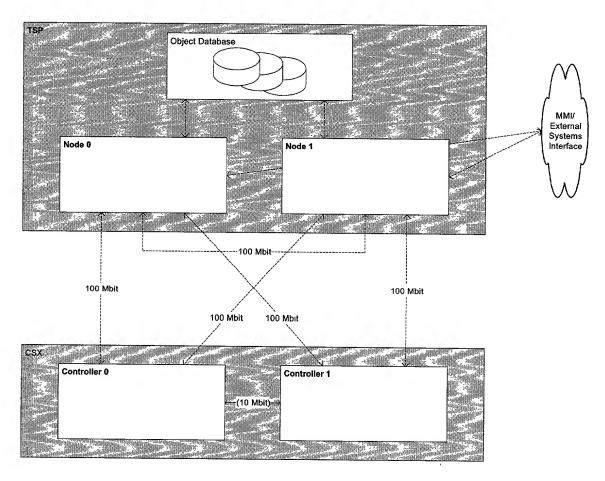


Figure 23

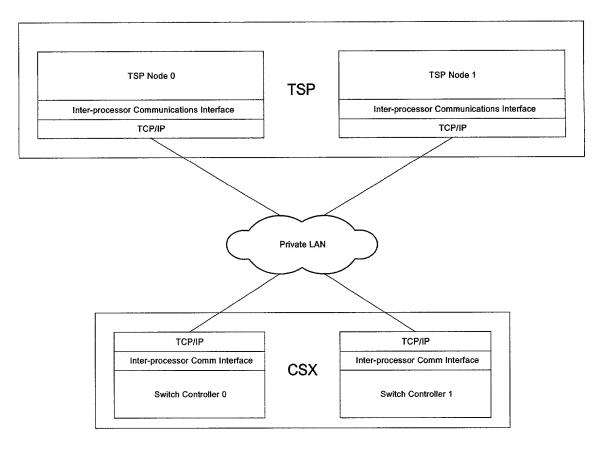


Figure 24

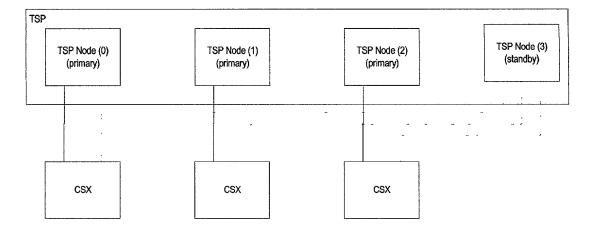


Figure 25

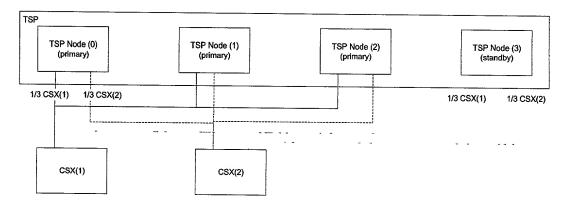


Figure 26

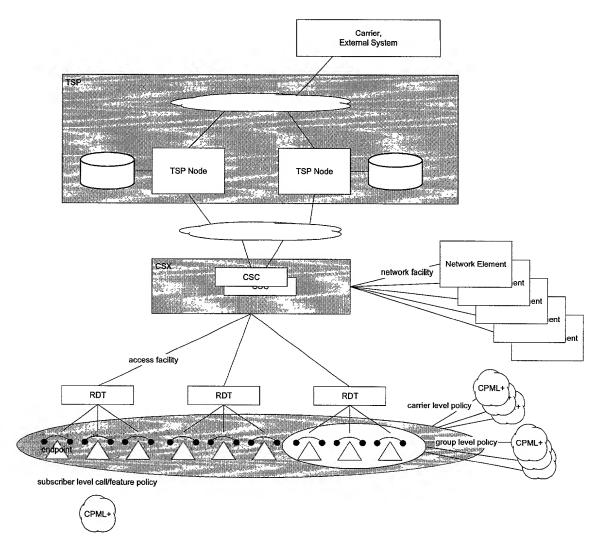


Figure 27

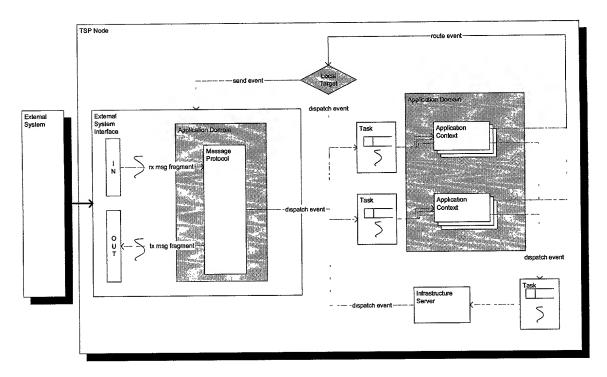


Figure 28A

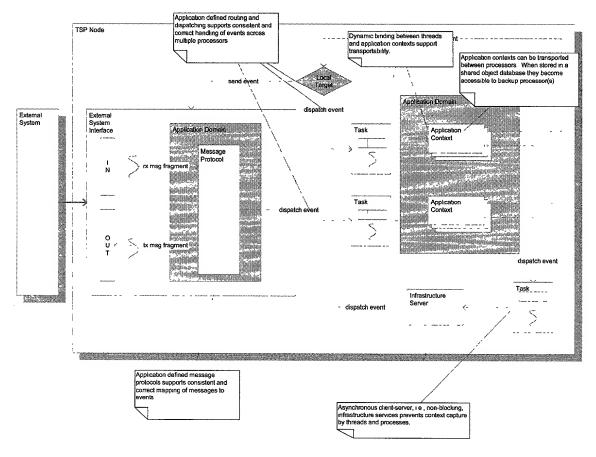


Figure 28B

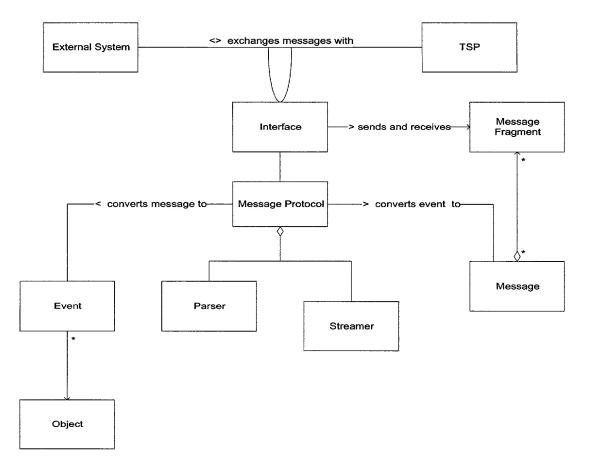


Figure 29

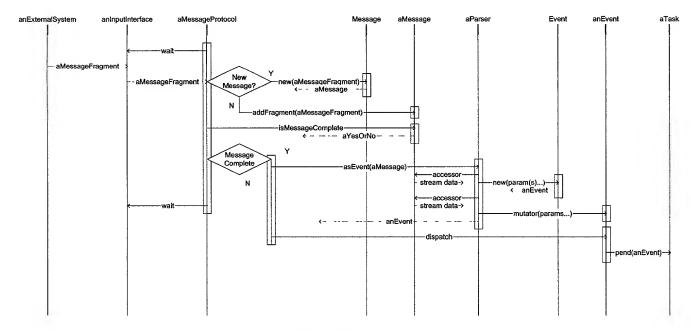


Figure 30A

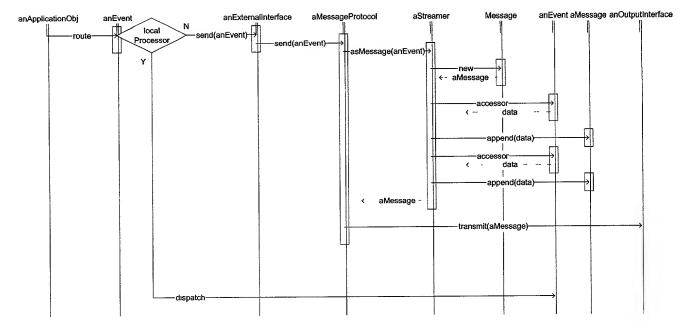


Figure 30B

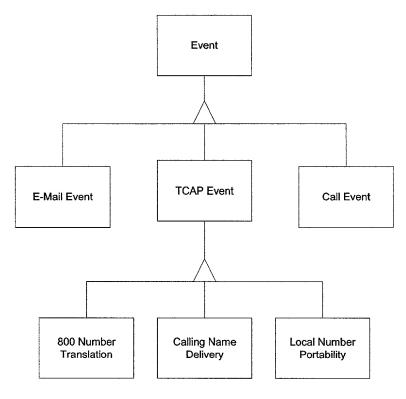


Figure 31

## **Call/Feature Policy**

Definition	Describes call and feature processing behavior.
Native Format	ASCII based markup (CPML, CPML+) for external usage and
	maintenance.
	Object(s) for internal processing.
Source/Authority	Service maintenance and provisioning; the TSP/CSX product provides
	standardized call and class 5 feature definitions.
	Service Creation Environment (tool?) provides capability to create
	new or modify existing call and/or feature policies.
Value Initiation Frequency (Low)	Assuming that most polices are defined at carrier or group levels, new
	call and feature policies with the introduction of new group level call
	and features types. This frequency is less than the subscriber
	provisioning frequency.
	For individual level call and feature types, call and feature policies
	may be introduced coincident with the provisioning of new
	subscribers.
Value Change Frequency (Low to	In general, call and feature logic elements change infrequently—when
Moderate)	call or feature logic is modified or upgraded. This frequency is less
	than the subscriber provisioning frequency.
	Call and feature parameter elements, e.g., call forwarding destination
	number, may change at or above the subscriber provisioning
	frequency. Some parameter elements may change as much as hourly.
Value Access Frequency (High)	Call and feature policies, including logic and parameter elements, are
	accessed with each call.
Schema Change Frequency (Low)	Call and feature policy schemas define the structure with which calls
	and call features are described. Once mature, the schema for defining
	calls and features should change very infrequently; only as often as
	needed to upgrade call type and feature specification capabilities.
Consumer(s)	Call and feature processing.
Consumer Format	Object(s)
Replications and Sharing	TSP nodes share call and feature processing specifications.
Scope	System, Group, and Individual Subscriber
Volume	Group and system level logic elements have few instances.
	Individual level logic elements are coincident with subscriber
	volumes.
	Parameter element volumes are a function of the number of
	parameterized features in combination with the subscriber population
	size.

Figure 32A

## Route

Definition	Describes transmission paths between a network element and its associated endpoints and other network elements and the characteristics of those paths.
Native Format	
Source/Authority	OAM&P
Value Initiation Frequency (Low)	New route entities are introduced when new transmission paths are provisioned and when new transmission path characteristics are provisioned.
Value Change Frequency (Low)	Since routes are related to physical equipment and transmission facilities, routes are relatively static.
Value Access Frequency (High)	Route data is accessed for each call.
Schema Change Frequency (Low)	
Consumer(s)	Call processing.
Consumer Format	
Replications and Sharing	Multiple TSP nodes share route data entities.
Scope	
Volume	Route volumes are a function of the count of endpoints, associated network elements, and transmission path characteristics.

Figure 32B

**Endpoint/Subscriber** 

	* One control of the
Definition	Describes endpoint devices (within scope of TSP/CSX), the
	configuration of those devices, subscribers associated with endpoint
	devices, and associates endpoint(s)/subscriber(s) with call and feature
	policies.
Native Format	
Source/Authority	Subscriber care (subscriber provisioning and maintenance).
Value Initiation Frequency (Low)	Endpoint/subscriber instances are initiated as new subscribers are
	added to the carrier's subscriber base.
	Call and feature policy associations are initiated as new call types and
	features are deployed and as subscribers subscriber to different
	services.
Value Change Frequency (Low)	Value changes occur as subscribers modify their calling and/or feature
	parameters.
Value Access Frequency (High)	Endpoint/subscriber data is accessed with each call.
Schema Change Frequency (Low	Endpoint schema changes only with software product upgrades.
to Moderate)	Subscriber schema may be extended through introduction of new
	features.
Consumer(s)	Call and Feature processing.
Consumer Format	Object
Replications and Sharing	Multiple TSP nodes share Endpoint/subscriber data.
Scope	
Volume	Endpoint/subscriber volumes equal the carrier's subscriber
	population.

Figure 32C

## Call/Feature State

Definition	Describes the current state of calls and/or call features.
Native Format	Object
Source/Authority	Call and Feature Processing; call and feature state data is generated
•	and maintained for each call and/or feature.
Value Initiation Frequency (High)	Call state instances are initiated with each call.
1 , 3 ,	Feature state instances are initiated as needed based on call level
	events.
Value Change Frequency (High)	Call and feature state changes occur in response to events throughout
, and comment of the second of	the life of the associated call and/or feature(s).
Value Access Frequency (High)	Call and feature state are accessed in order to service events
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	throughout the life of the associated call and/or feature(s).
Schema Change Frequency (Low)	Call and feature state objects a combination of native application
	objects and instantiations of call and feature policy schemas.
:	Native object schemas change only with product software upgrades.
	Call and feature policy schema changes are addressed elsewhere.
Consumer(s)	Call and feature processing.
Consumer Format	Object
Replications and Sharing	Call and feature states are replicated in support of fault tolerance
1.00	capabilities.
Scope	
Volume	Call and feature volumes are a function of the subscriber population
	combined with the subscriber's calling frequency constrained by
	transmission capabilities.
	1.

Figure 32D

Scope

Volume

**Equipment/Facility** Describes an equipment item or a transmission facility, and the Definition configuration of that equipment item or transmission facility. Equipment items include processor devices, remote data terminals, intelligent peripherals, etc. Transmission facilities include network facilities, which connect a CSX to an external network element, and access facilities, which provide endpoints with access to the carrier's network. MIB? Native Format OAM&P Source/Authority New equipment descriptions are introduced when the carrier adds new Value Initiation Frequency (Low) equipment components. New network facilities are introduced when the carrier adds new transmission facilities. Changes in equipment and transmission facility descriptions and Value Change Frequency (Low) configurations are rare once provisioned and stable. Equipment and transmission facility descriptions and configurations Value Access Frequency (Low) are accessed only during system initialization and re-boots. Equipment and transmission facility schemas change only support for Schema Change Frequency (Low) new equipment and/or transmission types is added to the product. System initialization and OA&P processes. Consumer(s) Consumer Format TSP nodes share some of the equipment and transmission facility Replications and Sharing description and configuration data. TSP and CSX elements share certain categories of equipment and

Figure 32E

transmission facility descriptions and configurations.

This is a function of the count of equipment items and transmission

facilities.

**Equipment/Facility State** 

	Equipment's active state
Definition	Describes the present state of an equipment item or a transmission facility.
	MIB?
Native Format	
Source/Authority	OA&M processes, certain aspects of call processing.
	NMS may command state changes.
Value Initiation Frequency (Low)	Equipment and facility states are initiated during system initialization
,	and re-boots.
Value Change Frequency	Certain types of equipment and transmission facilities change state
(Moderate to High)	frequently. Other types change state with only moderate frequency.
(1.20 001411 13 === 8=7	Aggregate equipment and facility states change with less frequency
	than individual components.
Value Access Frequency (Varies	In general, this data is accessed at NMS polling intervals.
from Low to High)	State data that contributes to statistics may be sampled at frequent
nom zow to ragary	intervals.
Schema Change Frequency (Low)	Equipment and facility state schemas change only with product
Sometime Camary (and )	upgrades.
Consumer(s)	NMS
Consumer Format	MIB?
Replications and Sharing	Multiple TSP nodes may share certain state elements.
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Certain equipment and facility state elements may be replicated for
	redundancy support.
Scope	
Volume	This is a function of the count of equipment items and transmission facilities.

Figure 32F

**Equipment/Facility Statistics** 

Definition	Describes a usage or event occurrence history with respect to a
	particular equipment item or facility.
Native Format	MIB?
Source/Authority	OA&M processes, certain aspects of call processing.
Value Initiation Frequency (Low)	Values are initiated during system initialization and re-boots.
Value Change Frequency	Statistics on directly measured attributes change with the frequency of
(Moderate to High)	related events.
	Statistics on sampled attributes change with the sampling frequency.
Value Access Frequency (Low to	These values are accessed at collection and polling intervals.
Moderate)	
Schema Change Frequency (Low)	Statistic schema changes occur only with product upgrades.
Consumer(s)	NMS, OAM&P
Consumer Format	SNMP Messages, ASCII based markup logs
Replications and Sharing	
Scope	
Volume	Statistics volume is a function of measurement method, measurement
	intervals, and count of sampled entities.

Figure 32G

Automated Message Accounting (AMA)

Definition	Describes call and feature usage characteristics relevant to call and
	feature billing.
Native Format	AMA data is packed binary coded decimal.
	Historically, AMA data is stored and/or transmitted in blocks
	according to a standard tape record format.
Source/Authority	Billing related processing; AMA records are generated from CDRs.
Value Initiation Frequency (Low)	AMA records are most likely generated according to an internal
	schedule, perhaps once or twice daily.
	AMA generation may occur on demand when polled by an external
	system.
	AMA or as specified by call and/or feature definitions to support real-
	time bill calculation/accounting.
Value Change Frequency (Static)	AMA records are static once generated.
Value Access Frequency (Low)	In general, AMA records are accessed only when passed to an
	external system for processing—under nominal circumstances this
	occurs once for each record.
	Additional accesses may occur to support recovery of an external
	processing exception.
Schema Change Frequency (Low)	New AMA schemas may be introduced with new service
	introductions.
	Existing AMA record schemas are defined by Telcordia standards and
	therefore change infrequently.
Consumer(s)	External bill processing system.
Consumer Format	AMA
Replications and Sharing	AMA data need not be replicated or shared among TSP processing
	nodes.
Scope	System
Volume	AMA volumes are a function of call/ feature volume.

Figure 32H

Call Detail Record (CDR)

Describes call and feature usage characteristics relevant to call and/or
feature billing, and facility usage accounting.
Log of ASCII based markup.
Call and Feature Processing; call and feature processing generates
CDRs according to call and/or feature policy.
CDRs are generated per call and per feature.
There may be multiple CDRs associated with a single call or feature.
CDRs are static once generated.
In general, CDRs are accessed as needed to support AMA or other
billing interface data generation, and as needed to support facility
usage accounting.
AMA generation frequency is described elsewhere.
It is anticipated that other billing formats and facility usage
accounting data are generated no more often than daily.
New CDR schemas may be introduced with the introduction of new
call types and call features.
Existing CDR schemas may be modified to support billing or facility
usage accounting changes.
Billing and Usage Accounting processes.
ASCII based markup.
CDR data need not be replicated or shared among TSPs.
System
Generally coincident with call and feature volumes.

Figure 32I

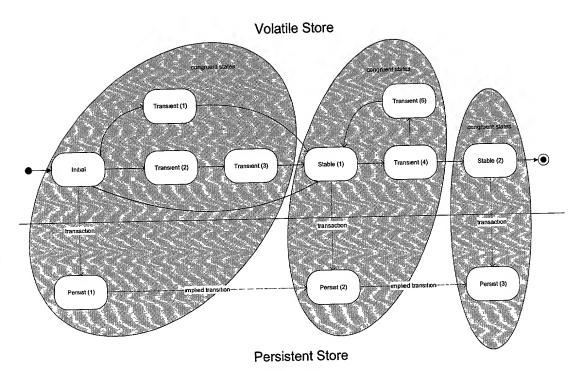


Figure 33

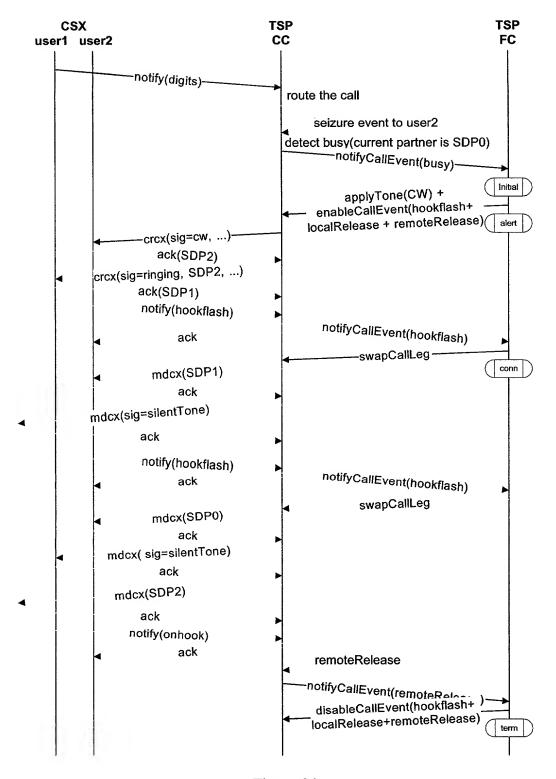
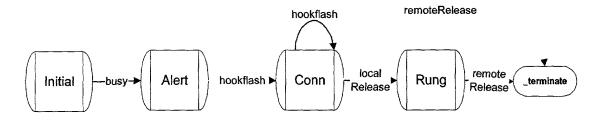


Figure 34



## **Call Waiting State Machine**

Figure 35

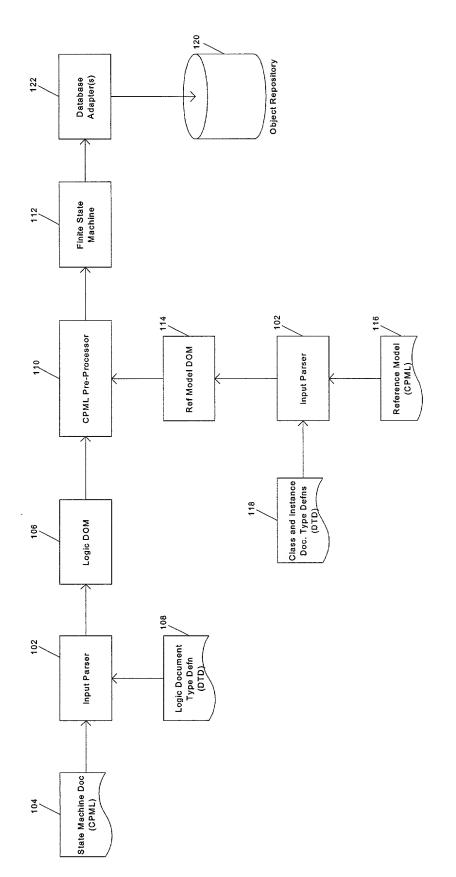


FIGURE 36

100

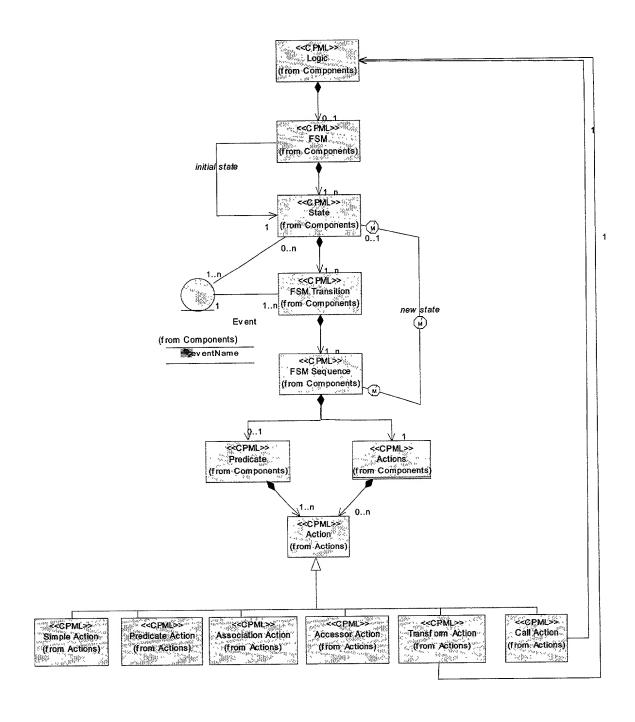


Figure 36A

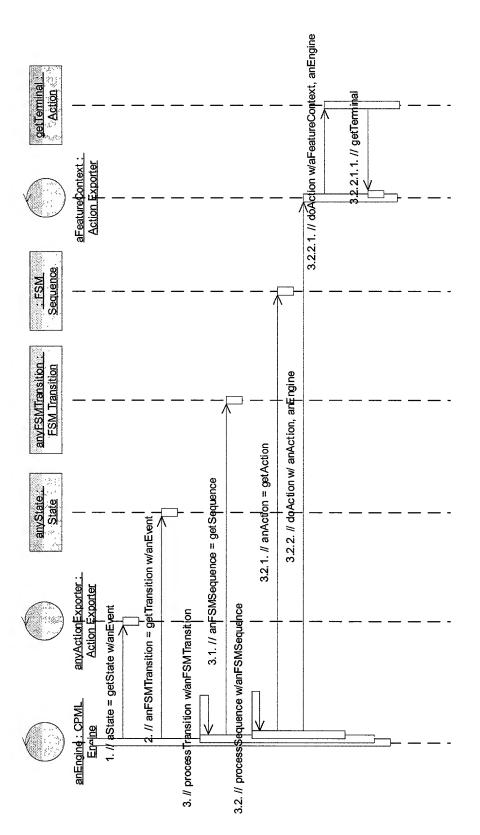
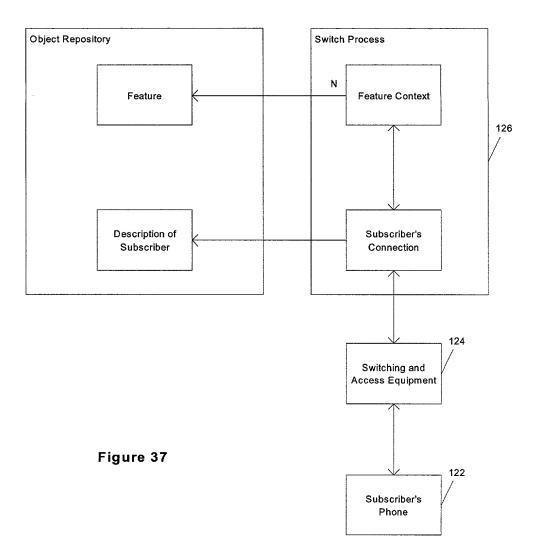


Figure 36B



Creating Voice Services Over Broadband

COPPERCOM

## Example State Machine

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE LOGIC SYSTEM "fsm.dtd">
<!DOCTYPE LOGIC SYSTEM "fsm.dtd">
<LOGIC Name="CallAuthorizationSvc">
<FSM InitState="START">
<FSM InitState="START">
<FSMSEQUENCE NextState="CALL\_AUTHORIZATION\_SVC\_END">
<FSMSEQUENCE NextState="CALL\_AUTHORIZATION\_SVC\_END">
</FSMSEQUENCE NextState="CALL\_AUTHORIZATION\_SVC\_END">
</FSMSEQUENCE NextState="EventLiferal" Value="Authorized"/>
</ACTION>
</FSMSEQUENCE>
</

٠,--

Figure 38

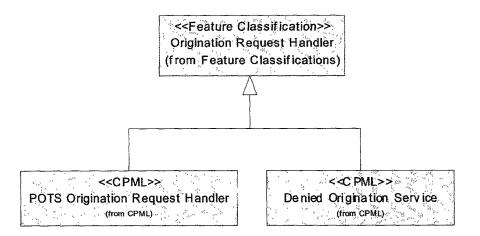


Figure 39

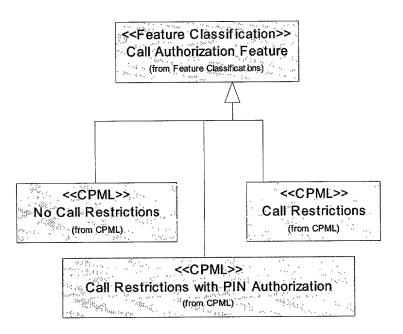


Figure 40

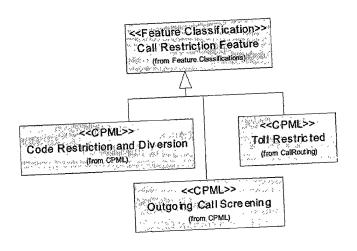


Figure 41

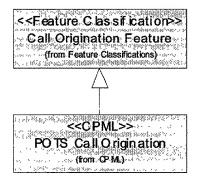


Figure 42

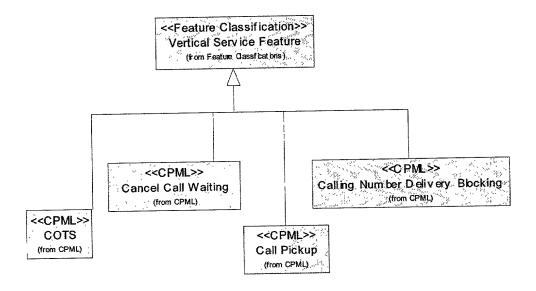


Figure 43

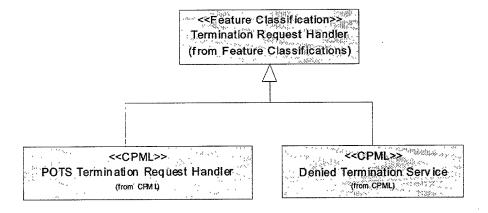


Figure 44

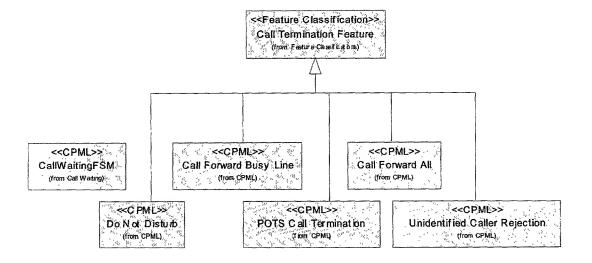


Figure 45

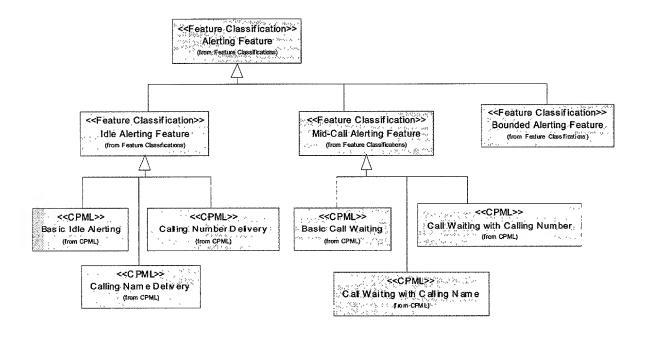


Figure 46

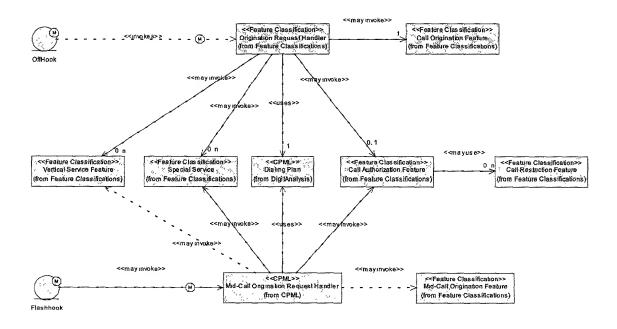


Figure 47

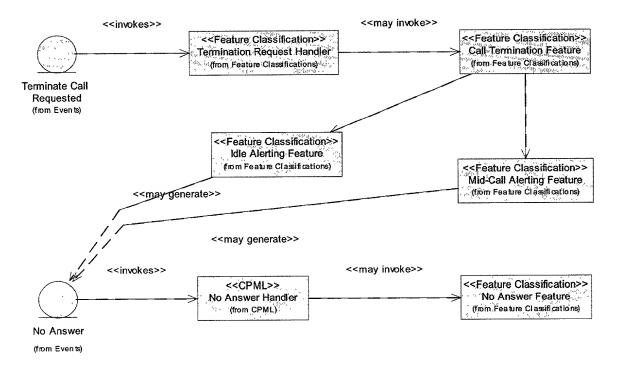


Figure 48

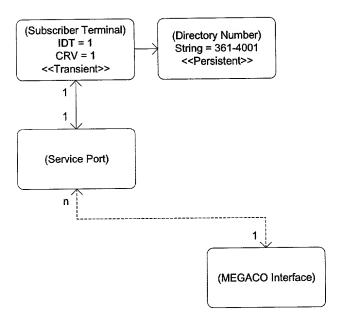


Figure 49A

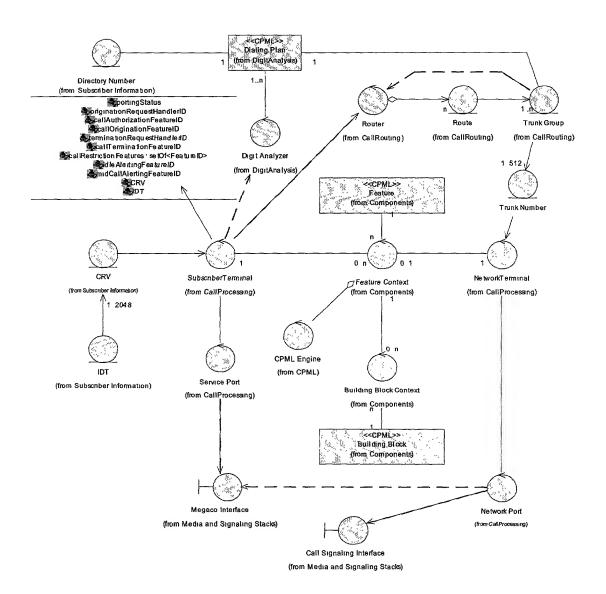


Figure 49B

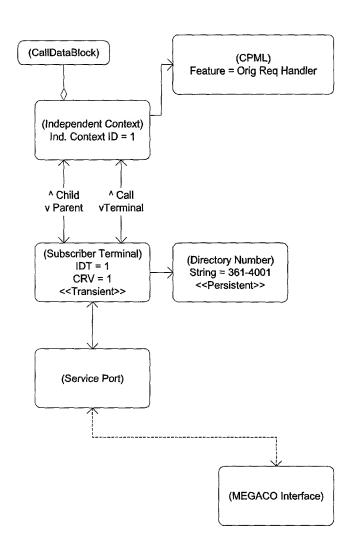


Figure 50

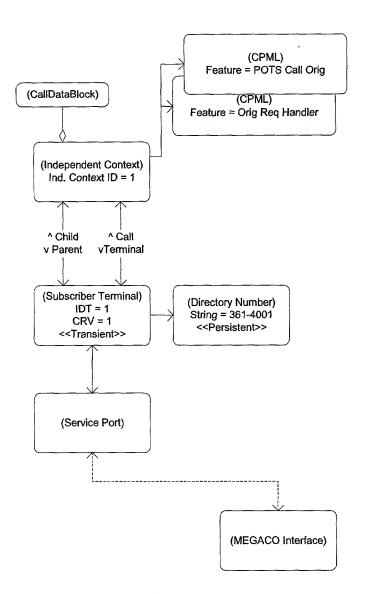


Figure 51

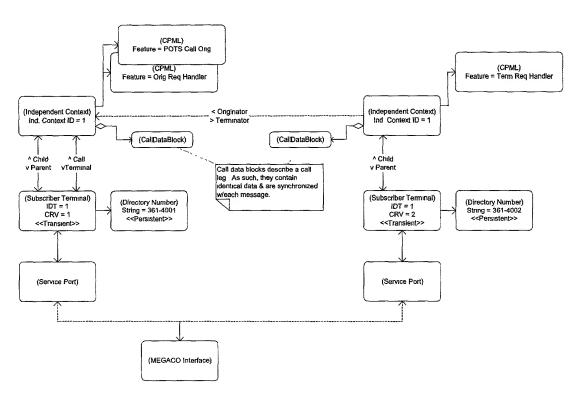


Figure 52

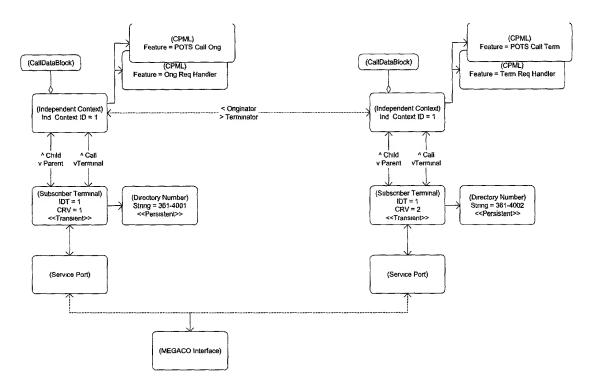


Figure 53

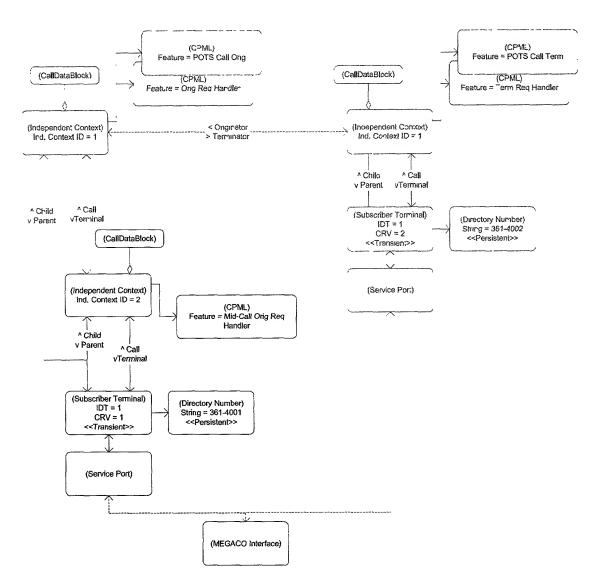


Figure 54

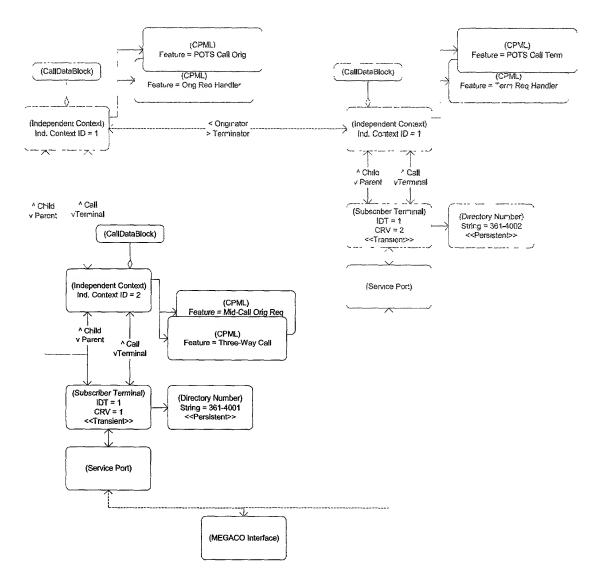


Figure 55

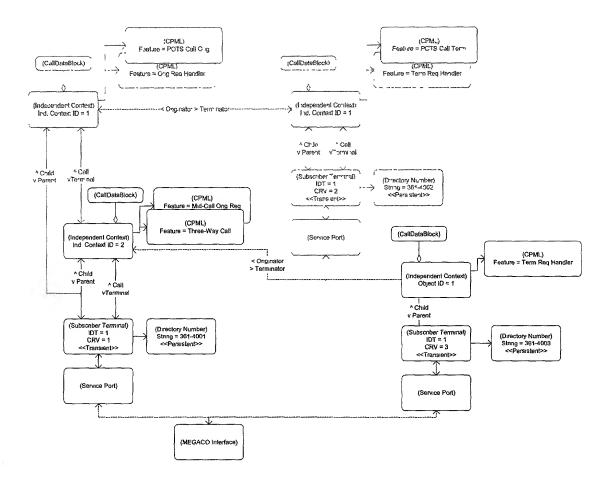


Figure 56

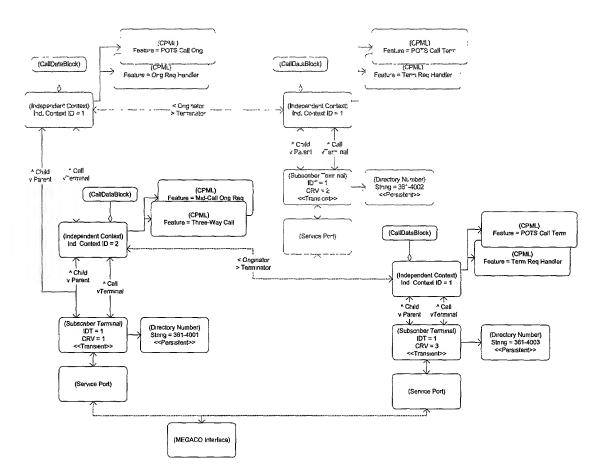


Figure 57

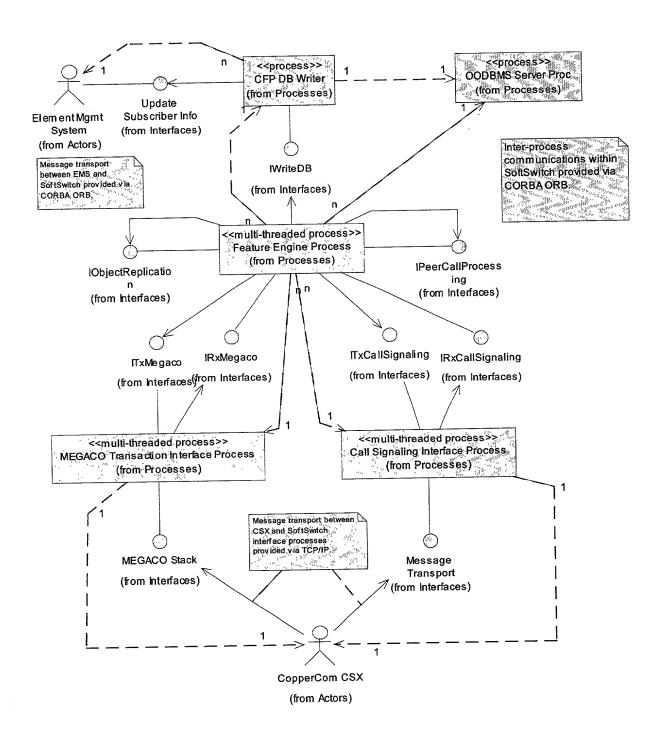


Figure 58